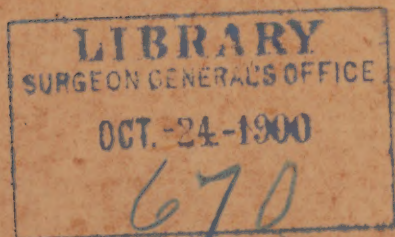
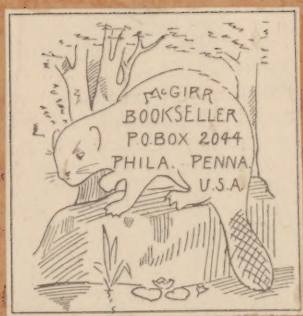


HORNER (W^m & C.)

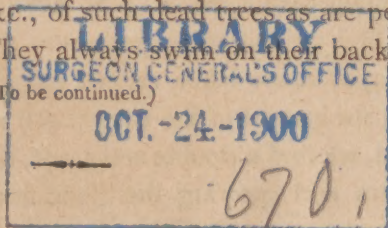




Length of the female nine twentieths of an inch, male much smaller.

Varies very much in its colours, is of a plain brownish horn colour, rarely ferruginous, very often marked with two large patches of whitish or rosaceous, one of which is placed on the anterior disk and the other on the base of the tail, connected by a whitish dorsal line; sometimes we have a dorsal line only, extending from the head to the tail. I found these animals very numerous on the beach of St. Catherine's island, Georgia, concealing themselves under the raised bark, and in the deserted holes of the Teredo, &c., of such dead trees as are periodically immersed. They always swim on their backs.

(To be continued.)



A case of unusual arrangement in the ascending Cava and in the external Jugular Veins of the Human Subject. By William E. Horner, M. D. Read August 18, 1818.

While prosecuting a course of dissections in the year 1813, the subject of the present paper accidentally fell into my hands. After injecting its blood vessels with the view of making a dried preparation, I was much surprized to find, in the course of the dissection, that an important part of its vascular system deviated in a very singular manner from what is commonly observed. Having submitted the preparation to the examination of Dr. Wistar, late professor of anatomy, the interest he took in it induced me to present it to him, and it is now an article in the Anatom.

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Lbbs

ical Museum, lately given by his widow to the university of Pennsylvania.

The peculiarities of the preparation are the following: The ascending vena cava, instead of receiving the hepatic veins and afterwards entering into the inferior part of the right auricle of the heart, takes its course on the right side of the spine, mounts up high into the thorax, forms an arch over the root of the right lung, and joins the trunk formed by the right and left subclavian and jugular veins. The trunk formed by these several unions, then enters the right auricle of the heart at the usual place of the descending cava. See Fig. 1, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6.

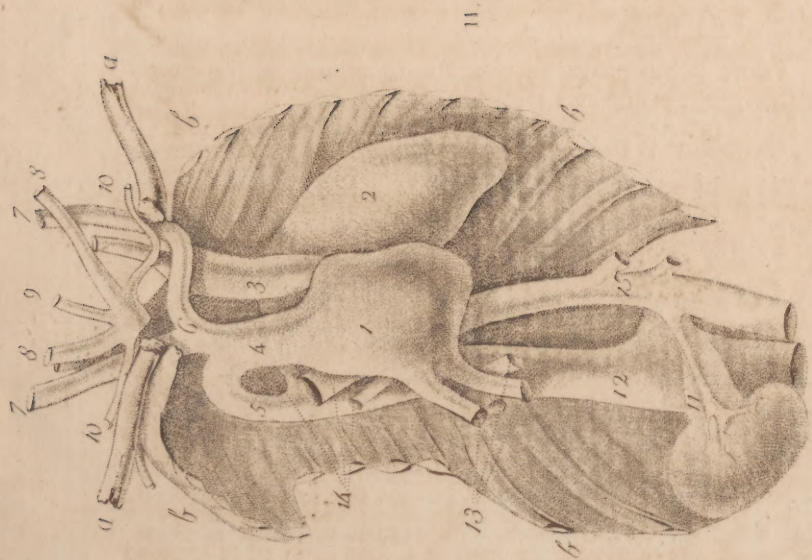
This arrangement gives the preparation a very curious appearance when viewed anteriorly, see Fig. 2, Nos. 3, 4; for instead of the single arch formed by the aorta as usual, we find a double arch; one, the trunk of the arterial system and carrying the blood from the heart, the other the common trunk of the venous system and bringing the blood to the heart.

There is no vena azygos for receiving all the intercostal veins of the right side and a part of those of the left, the office of this vein being supplied by the ascending cava, as seen in Fig. 1, No. 11. The hepatic veins empty into the inferior part of the right auricle, at the usual place of the ascending vena cava. The right hepatic vein passes in singly, the middle and left form a trunk. See Fig. 1, No. 8, and Fig. 2. No. 11.

The internal jugular veins have the usual course, the external deviate very much from it. The latter unite about the superior part of the sternum, making a fork, and into the middle of the fork passes the inferior thyroid vein, see Fig. 2, Nos. 8, 9. A common trunk is then



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sent off to the right, which empties into the internal jugular vein just behind the clavicle. This trunk is concealed in the drawings by the clavicle. A vein of considerable size, marked 10, passes off from each side of the fork, and runs parallel with the clavicle to the inferior parts of the neck and to the shoulder.

In both drawings a dilatation of the abdominal vena cava and of the emulgent veins is very perceptible. This, I presume, arose from disease, as those parts were not subjected to greater violence in the injecting than others.

This subject was about seven years old at the time of death. He died of a dysentery; the veins of the mesentery were unusually distended with blood.

Anomalous distributions of the smaller arteries and veins frequently occur, particularly those of the upper extremity; but this case is an exceedingly rare one, as regards the course of the ascending cava. It commonly happens when any of the great vascular trunks are misplaced, that the unfortunate subject of it dies in a very short time after birth, or else lingers out a miserable existence for a few years to fall at last a victim. In this instance we have cause to admire an arrangement which, though unusual, was nevertheless perfectly adapted to the operations of life, and to the vicarious discharge of the functions of the vena azygos.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

Fig. 1. Side view.

A. Arm and scapula.

B. B. Ribs.

C. Clavicles.

1. Right auricle.
2. Right ventricle.
3. Descending cava.
4. Common trunk of left subclavian and jugulars.
5. Right internal jugular vein.
- 6, 6. Ascending vena cava, which is observed to make an arch over the pulmonary vessels and to join the descending cava.
7. The emulgent vein very much enlarged, and the vena cava just above it, in the same situation.
8. The hepatic veins entering into the lower part of the right auricle.
9. Aorta.
10. Pulmonary artery and veins.
11. Intercostal veins.

Fig. 2. Front view, showing the same as the preceding besides the veins of the throat.

A, A. Clavicles.**B, B. Ribs.**

1. Right auricle.
2. Right ventricle.
3. Aorta.
4. Descending cava.
5. Ascending cava.
6. Trunk formed by the jugular and subclavian veins of each side.
7. Internal jugulars.
8. External jugulars.
9. Thyroid vein.

- 10, 10. Small veins running along the clavicles.
11. Hepatic veins.
12. Ascending cava, the number is on its enlargement.
13. Emulgent vein.
14. Pulmonary artery and veins.
15. Abdominal aorta.

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Notes on Professor Green's paper on the Amphibia, published in the September number of this Journal. By Thomas Say. Read October 6, 1818.

The following remarks occurred to me, in consequence of being induced to refer to authors, to verify my opinion respecting the modern genera of some of the species described in this paper.

Lacerta 5-lineata of Prof. Green is not the *L. 5-lineata* of Daudin. It belongs to the genus *Scincus*, and corresponds with the description of *S. 5-lineata*. It may be useful to observe, that when the tail of this species has been broken off and reproduced, the recent portion is of a fine blue colour, verging on ultramarine. This alteration in the colour of the tail, which I have traced through its different states of regeneration, gives to the animal a different aspect, which has in fact deceived many as to its identity. Daudin mentions a variety with a blue tail, which is doubtless the same. The blue tail of Catesby, Daubenton, Lacepede, &c. which is the *Lacerta fasciata* of Lin., is most probably also synonymous.

Lacerta hyacinthina, *ibid*, is now arranged under the

genus *Agama*. It has been distinctly described under the specific name *undulata* by Bosc, Daudin, &c. and is now the *Agama undulata* of authors.

Lacerta fasciata, *ibid.* This animal I have always been accustomed to consider either as the female of the preceding, or as that animal in a state of vernantia, or of old age. But within a few days having had an opportunity to observe several living individuals of the *undulata* in the vicinity of this city, I was confirmed in the opinion that the *fasciata* is no other than the female of that species. That those in which the blueish colour is wanting are not males in a state of desquamation was evident, as one of the individuals alluded to was about casting his skin, and the blueish colour of the sides was still visible though obsolete. This opinion is corroborated by the observations of Mr. Titian Peale, who informs me that he has dissected numbers of these animals, and that those which were destitute of the blueish colour and of the whitish cruciate mark beneath, proved to be females.

Salamandra rubriventris, *var. ibid.*, appears to me to be the *S. rubra* of Daud., notwithstanding the ventral colour and semipalmated feet attributed to this last. The *rubra* is sprinkled with rounded, blackish points, more numerous above, about the size of pins' heads according to Daudin, and the tail is acutely carinated as in our specimens. The spots of the former are represented as being on a greenish brown ground, large, irregular and lateral; in these and other respects manifestly distinct.

Proteus Neo-Cæsariensis, *ibid.* Judging from the description, this is the same species as *Siren operculata* of Mr. Beauvois. It is described and figured in the *Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* vol. iv. Shaw supposes it a variety of



